

LABOR CLARION

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Eye Malady in Shipyards Taken Before Commission By the State Federation

In line with the vigorous campaign to eliminate all racketeering influences in the fields of industrial compensation and medicine which the California State Federation of Labor has been quietly but energetically conducting, was the uncovering of a serious eye malady in the shipyards which has affected thousands of employees and is threatening to curtail production in all the local yards. From a statement issued by the Federation in reference to the malady the following is a portion:

Hearing Before Commission

It all came out on Friday, January 9, at a hearing before the Industrial Accident Commission when the Federation requested compensation for fourteen applicants who had been afflicted with this eye infection. Concerned with all the ramifications of this condition, the Federation wired Washington, requesting that a representative from the Surgeon General's office and one from the O.P.M. be present at the hearings. Because it was of such a serious nature and ties in with the whole war production program, Secretary Vandeleur of the Federation decided that the entire question should be thoroughly aired by all the interested departments.

In sharp contrast to the Federation's position, representatives of the company at the hearings were concerned only with getting the Industrial Accident Commission to declare these cases not compensable, and beyond this selfish interest they showed not the remotest solicitude over the effects of this condition upon these defense workers.

Interested Audience

In addition to the applicants themselves, representatives of the various shipbuilding companies, several doctors and attorneys, and Federation representatives crowded the small chambers where the hearings were held to listen to testimony which not only fully and irrefutably established the cases to be compensable, but also proved inexcusable negligence on the part of the Bethlehem Steel Company, Shipbuilding Division.

The first witness to testify was Levin George, a shipfitter, who was treated for a "flash" (when a welder is working there is sometimes a streak of white flame, instead of blue, which causes an "arc burn" to the eyes) two weeks before December 17, the date the infectious eye trouble started, and had been having his eyes washed out every other day by the male attendant at the First Aid station in the shipyard. No doctor was ever around to examine him for the flash, nor had he been taken care of by any but attendants, who, it is doubtful, were even male nurses.

Experience of Victim

Before George left work on December 17 his eyes felt as they did after a "flash." About 10 o'clock that night they began to water, and on awaking the next morning he found his eyes full of pus. He went to a company's physician, who in turn sent him to a hospital, where he was treated by another doctor. He was given three X-ray treatments, his eyes were washed for about a week, and at regular intervals two different prescribed salves were applied.

He stated that his eyes were still blurry and that he could not see clearly enough to read. Still under the doctor's care, he has not worked since the 17th of December. About the 21st of December large pouches appeared under his eyes which swelled and

pained him excruciatingly. Lumps formed in back of both ears and at the end of the jawbone, indicating the effects on the glands located there. The lumps remained about a week. With the use of tea bags, George stated, he took the swelling out by himself.

Additional Testimony

As the other witnesses took the stand they revealed similar testimony, and it was made plain that in practically all cases foreign objects had been removed from their eyes and that cuts and abrasions preceded the setting in of the infection.

A driller, Cancila, reported that after his eyes had become terribly inflamed the attendant at the First Aid station washed them and referred him to a company physician, who declared it to be a bad case of "flash." He explained further that the men have a wash basin at the company where the water comes out of spouts by pressing a pedal with the foot, but that the men have to regulate the hot or cold water flow with their hands, and that no towels are furnished to dry the hands.

Highly Infectious

Some of the applicants also brought out that once one eye was affected it invariably spread to the other and that it was highly infectious. Andersen, a welder, echoed the belief of the other applicants for compensation when he stated that he had caught the malady at the plant, and that this was corroborated by hundreds of other men with whom he had discussed it at the University of California hospital. It was also the opinion of a number of them that when

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Agreement for Seven-Day Production in Shipyards

Seventy-five representatives of West Coast shipyard contractors and unions engaged in the industry have been in conference in San Francisco this week discussing means for increasing production in shipbuilding plants. Government representatives placed the subject before the conference.

Announcement was made that the 168-hour work-week had been agreed upon, thus placing the industry in position to produce "around the clock" in achieving the national objective of 8,000,000 tons of new shipping during the present year.

The general plan thus far agreed upon by the representatives is that the workers will be "staggered" in employment but allowing continuous use of the machinery necessary for production.

Commander G. M. Keller, representing the Navy Department, stated that the Department advocates time and a half for all time in excess of forty hours weekly, and in this he was supported by Paul Porter, O.P.M. representative, and Daniel C. Ring of the U. S. Maritime Commission. Each of these governmental bodies also favored paying men for time lost during blackouts and air raids. The contractors' position on this subject had not been made public up to Wednesday afternoon. Among other matters to be considered at the conference was the practice of paying double overtime on certain conversion jobs.

John P. Frey, president of the A.F.L. Metal Trades Department, reiterated his former pledge on behalf of affiliated unions for full co-operation in the wartime emergency.

Unions represented at the conference included metal trades workers, carpenters, marine painters, teamsters, ironworkers, engineers, boiler makers, electrical workers, machinists, blacksmiths, warehousemen, steamfitters, welders and pattern makers.

President Issues Order Establishing New Body to Handle Labor Disputes

President Roosevelt last Monday created by executive order a National War Labor Board, with William H. Davis, chairman of the former National Defense Mediation Board, as its head. The new board has twelve members, four each representing the public, industry and employees. The Defense Mediation Board will be abolished, its records being transferred to the new body.

Must Prevent Work Stoppage

The executive order said "the national interest demands that there shall be no interruption of any work which contributes to the effective prosecution of the war."

The new Board was created as a result of a conference of labor and industry spokesmen which met in Washington on December 17 at the call of the President to work out some method of halting strikes or lockouts for the duration of the war.

According to news dispatches, the procedure set forth in the setting up of the board for settling disputes threatening to interrupt war work will be as follows:

Procedure Outlined

1. The parties at issue shall resort first to "direct negotiations or to the procedures provided in a collective bargaining agreement."

2. Failing to achieve settlement through such a negotiation, the Labor Department's conciliation commissioners must be notified, if they have not intervened already.

3. Should conciliation fail, the Secretary of Labor must certify the dispute to the War Labor Board. However, the board, in its discretion, after consultation with the Secretary, may take jurisdiction over the dispute on its own motion.

Thereafter, the board may use mediation, voluntary arbitration or arbitration under rules established by it, to effect a settlement.

Six Members a Quorum

The presidential order provided that six members or alternates, including not less than two from each of the groups represented on the board, shall constitute a quorum.

The new board is said to have more power to settle labor disputes than the old one, since it may appoint arbitrators whose decisions are binding after all other methods of adjustment have failed, although according to the press reports the board has no power to enforce its decisions, other than the agreement of labor and industry not to strike or lockout during the war. Neither side is required to accept an arbitration decision unless an agreement to do so is reached before arbitration begins.

A Controversial Issue

It was further reported that the new board may face immediately a test on the closed shop issue, as one of the first cases to be placed before it might be that of the Kearny, N. J., plant of the Federal Shipbuilding Company, which involves demands for a union or closed shop.

Organized labor representatives have been insistent that the board take jurisdiction over the union and closed shop issues, while industry representatives have opposed this, claiming that such demands should be settled by negotiation, some of the latter having

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Establishes New Body to Handle Labor Disputes

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stated they would never agree to arbitration of that subject.

To compose the new National War Labor Board, in addition to Davis, these other public members were named: Vice-chairman, George W. Taylor, professor of economics at the University of Pennsylvania; Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, and Wayne L. Morse, dean of the University of Oregon's law school.

Labor Representatives

Employee representatives are: Matthew Woll, vice-president, and George Meany, secretary-treasurer, of the American Federation of Labor; Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer C.I.O. United Mine Workers, and R. J. Thomas, president C.I.O. United Automobile Workers.

Four alternate members for workers, who will serve in the absence of regular employee representatives, were appointed as follows: Martin P. Durkin, secretary-treasurer United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters (A.F.L.); Robert J. Watt, international representative of the A.F.L.; C. S. Golden, Steel Workers' Organizing Committee (C.I.O.), and Emil Rieve, president Textile Workers' Union.

Lapham an Employer Member

Employer representatives on the board are: A. W. Hawkes, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce and also of Congoleum-Nairn, Inc.; Roger D. Lapham, of San Francisco, chairman of the board, American-Hawaiian Steamship Company; E. J. McMillan, president of Standard Knitting Mills, Inc.; Walter C. Teagle, board chairman of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

Employer alternates are: L. N. Bent, vice-president of the Hercules Powder Company; R. R. Deupree, president, Procter & Gamble Company; James W. Hook, president of the Geometric Tool Company, and H. B. Horton of the Chicago Bridge and Iron Corporation.

Proposal for "Umpires"

News dispatches Tuesday said President Roosevelt was understood to have decided to ask Charles Evans Hughes, Wendell L. Willkie and James A. Farley to serve with other public leaders on a body of "super-

arbiters" under the newly created National War Labor Board. The name of Alfred E. Smith, former Governor of New York, also was reported to be under consideration.

The proposed "umpire" plan was said to call for selection of twelve or more impartial men who would be on call in event the War Labor Board is unable to settle an industrial dispute.

"Experts" understand that there are no compulsory arbitration features in the new endeavor, although the board is empowered to make its own rules concerning arbitration if conciliation, mediation and voluntary arbitration fail.

Disputants to Choose

It is understood the names of the available umpires would be submitted to union and management groups involved in conflict and they would choose an umpire who would hand down a final decision.

This step reportedly would be taken only after the board had exhausted all other methods of restoring peace. The President is said to be taking extreme care in drafting the list of arbiters.

NO COTTON PICKERS NEEDED

A news dispatch from Sacramento this week stated that California cotton pickers need not go to Arizona in search of work, because there is an oversupply of labor in that State now.

A.F.L. Roll at All-Time High

Paid-up membership in the American Federation of Labor has zoomed to the all-time high of 4,827,724, a gain of 250,000 for the last four months, President William Green announced last week.

The rolls are now 700,000 above the World War peak, and twice as high as after the C.I.O. split in 1937. If delinquent and unemployed members are included, the total would reach 5,500,000, the A. F. of L. estimated.

Green revealed the figures on the eve of the winter meeting of the Federation's executive council, which opened Monday.

Study Plan for Peace in Department Store Strike

Announcement was made Tuesday that proposals for settlement of the department store strike are under consideration by representatives of Retail Department Store Employees' Union No. 1100 and the San Francisco Retailers' Council, and that the groups had been in consultation. No report was made upon the proposals under consideration.

It was further stated that another meeting would be held after the union representatives have had an opportunity to confer with Senator John F. Shelley, president of the Labor Council. Shelley, as a Council representative, has participated in the previous conferences and negotiations that had taken place in relation to the department store situation both before and after the strike. He is now in attendance at the special session of the Legislature in Sacramento.

Eye Malady in Shipyards Taken Before Commission

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they went to the First Aid stations to have foreign bodies removed from their eyes they were exposed to the infection by the failure of the company to take any precautions.

Another hearing is scheduled by the Commission at which expert medical testimony will be taken as well as other pertinent evidence. Secretary Edward Vandeleur of the State Federation of Labor will take the stand at this hearing to explain the full significance of this infection and similar conditions as they affect the employees, and how their interests require greater protection than is afforded them at the present time.

Claim of Company Doctors

So as to deny these employees compensation, company doctors are insisting that the malady is "keratoconjunctivitis," and that it just happened to hit the shipyards. Determined to prove by hook or crook that it is not occupational in nature, some of the company medicos are advancing every fanciful theory and claiming that it is a virus of some sort or another. It is nearly always safe to declare any disease the result of a virus, since it is nearly impossible to prove or disprove it, and it is even more evasive than the causes of a back injury.

Like contusion, conjunctivitis is a high-falutin' word and merely means an inflamed condition of the conjunctiva, which can result from any blow or superficial injury to the eye. In the same way an ordinary black-and-blue mark is called a contusion.

Originated in Shipyards

In spite of everything these company men can say, there has been no particle of evidence to disprove that the companies were disgracefully negligent in attending to the employees. It has been firmly established that in practically all the cases foreign objects had been removed from the eyes, which caused abrasions by rubbing or otherwise, and that so far thousands of these cases have been reported, but only in the shipyards. That the disease will spread throughout the communities unless checked is undoubtedly a strong possibility, but it will not prove its non-occupational character since the facts show that it originated in the shipyards.

As soon as the California State Federation of Labor learned of this eye condition it took immediate steps to bring it to the attention of the Industrial Accident Commission and the federal departments that might be interested. Mr. Smith, representing the O.P.M., expressed keen interest in the proceedings and was appreciative of the Federation's co-operation and alertness.

Employees suffering from the disease referred to in the above article from the State Federation of Labor had previously called upon Commissioner Timothy A. Reardon of the Industrial Accident Commission, and stated they had been refused compensation benefits and had been referred to hospital clinics. Reardon advised them to file applications with the Commission for medical and monetary relief.

YOUR "CHEST" DONATION AIDED

Many local Community Chest agencies are co-operating with the Red Cross and the Civilian Defense Council in the war emergency. Typical of the assisting agencies is the Travelers' Aid, which has been playing a major role in assisting evacuees from the Pacific islands when they arrive in San Francisco.

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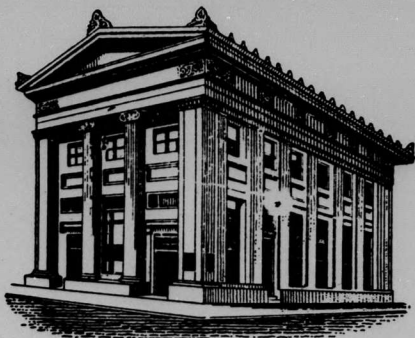
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Joint Session Convened By Central Labor Bodies

A joint meeting was held at the Building Trades Temple last Saturday afternoon of the delegates comprising the San Francisco Labor Council (A.F.L.), the Industrial Council (C.I.O.), the Railroad Brotherhoods, and the independent unions. In addition to the delegates a number of visitors were in attendance.

The war situation brought about the holding of the meeting, it being the previously expressed desire of the representatives of labor to show to the nation's enemies principally, and to the public of San Francisco that, whatever the existing differences in the ranks of labor, for the particular purposes of the national emergency no one should entertain suspicion, or fear, of the loyalty of the workers and their whole-hearted intention to support through every possible means the efforts of the Government against the dictator nations.

Agenda Ratified

A previous conference of various officials of the different organizations had outlined a program for consideration of the joint meeting, and the latter proved to be merely a ratification of proposals which had been formulated. This ratification was given by those in attendance at the Saturday session and referred back to the central bodies for future consideration in their own separate meetings.

"War is Labor's War"

President John F. Shelley of the San Francisco Labor Council called the meeting to order and outlined previous steps which had been taken for bringing the delegates together. He stated that the war is labor's war, as it is that of the whole people, but that some business men seemed not to recognize the situation, evidenced by certain attempts made to take advantage of the emergency to promote selfish interests. He foresaw that problems might arise in the ranks of labor, due to the existing division, but did not believe them to be of a nature serious enough to interfere with the general national war program. Shelley further pointed out the policy which has been adopted by local labor, namely, against stoppage of work, settlement of disputed issues through peaceful means, and the giving of all co-operation to President Roosevelt in forwarding the national defense program.

To Forward Production

George Wilson, president of the C.I.O. Industrial Council, was next called on to preside, and Shelley was followed as a speaker by Harry Bridges of the C.I.O., who declared that production at this time is the job of all labor, the resulting products to be used against the common warring enemies of the nation. As a member of a committee which had been named to investigate and forward production, he outlined various possibilities, including the matter of training schools, the survey of plants, priorities, and the possible temporary suspension of some union regulations, the latter, however, not to include payment for overtime, the right to organize, or to ask and receive just compensation for labor performed, nor the giving up entirely of the right to strike against stubborn employers attempting to take undue advantage.

The next speaker was Secretary Edward D. Vandeleur of the California State Federation of Labor.

He boldly asserted that some representatives of the employers had shown themselves to be no better than Hitler, and that at this time labor should hit with everything it has against both domestic and foreign enemies, and that every possible avenue of publicity should be employed to that end. He expressed himself as "1000 per cent" behind the President, and then made an earnest appeal to the delegates to impress upon their organizations the need for realization of the hard campaign now being faced in this State on Slave Bill 877, and the especial duty of workers to be registered as voters. Vandeleur closed by pointing out the great advances to be had through patronizing of union emblems, saying that when this policy is better followed there will be no necessity for picket lines.

Local Strikes Supported

William McCabe of the Joint Board of Culinary Workers, and Larry Vail of Department Store Employees No. 1100 reviewed the strikes in which these two organizations are involved, the situations with which they have been confronted, and the necessity for continued and even stronger support from union labor in the city. Jennie Matyas of the I.L.G.W.U. also presented the case of that organization against the Gantner & Mattern concern.

Civilian defense and the activities of labor representatives in that connection were presented to the meeting by Messrs Shelley, Johns and McKown, and aiding the Red Cross drive and the purchase of defense bonds were urged upon the unions, together with the desirability of reports on these two subjects to central councils.

A. F. Gaynor of the Industrial Welfare Commission, and a member of the Railroad Brotherhoods, spoke briefly in reference to the proposal before the Commission regarding night work for women in industry and gave assurance of his support of labor's stand on the matter. Charles Hardy of Building Service Employees No. 87 in a brief address made a plea for financial support to the striking members of Department Store Employees No. 1100, giving assurance that No. 87 would continue its part in the strike until a settlement was reached.

Approval Given

Approval of the joint meeting was given to the general agenda which had been presented. This included the setting up of a production committee and a conciliation committee, with representatives of the central bodies as members; complete and whole-hearted indorsement of the strike in the hotels and department stores and the efforts of the unions involved therein to effect a settlement; the naming of the president and secretary of each central council as a committee to discuss methods for financing publicity in the "Unity for Victory" campaign; and the adoption of a resolution opposing the lowering of standards for women in relation to night working hours, which latter subject was to be considered by the Welfare Commission the following day. The joint meeting adjourned at 6 p. m.

Mediation Board Awards Wage Boost to Teamsters

Pay increases of 10 cents an hour and four-tenths of a cent a mile were awarded by the National Defense Mediation Board to 50,000 truck drivers in twelve mid-western states.

The Board also ordered six-day annual vacations with pay in settling a controversy between the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the Central States Employers' Negotiating Committee of Chicago. The dispute was submitted to the board on November 18 for arbitration.

In agreeing to submit the dispute to the board, the Brotherhood called off a strike threatened for November 15 which would have affected about 225,000 employees of 800 trucking concerns in Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas.

William H. Davis, board chairman, said a six-man panel had voted the award unanimously and that it would be retroactive to November 16, the date the old contract expired. Under terms of that agreement, basic pay for the teamsters was 80 cents an hour and three cents a mile. The new agreement will run for two years.

The dispute was the second largest, in number of men involved, ever to be certified to the board, and was the most important in which the disputants had agreed previously to accept the board's decision as final.

Sustains Local Picket Ban

The State Appellate Court last Wednesday upheld the injunction granted by Superior Judge Frank T. Deasy last June in the suit of the Euclid Candy Company against Warehousemen No. 1-6 (C.I.O.), prohibiting picketing of the company's plant.

Judge Deasy's 45-page finding in the case contained restrictions preventing the union from picketing, boycotting, distributing pamphlets near the plant and threatening or intimidating employees. The union was compelled also to request all C.I.O. unions throughout the country to rescind boycott action against the company.

The case was appealed by the union.

TO CURB RADIO PRODUCTION

Office of Production Management officials state a program curtailing radio production for civilian use is being developed, but that no government order halting such production entirely is contemplated.

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Nazi Propaganda Lullaby

In an article sent out through the North American Newspaper Alliance, Inc., Henry J. Taylor, who returned to this country in mid-December after a visit to seven European capitals, including Berlin, warns against acceptance of stories of revolt in Germany which are now flooding America.

"The truth is," says Taylor, "that whatever trouble there is in Germany, Hitler wants multiplied by ten for the eyes and ears of the American people. These are his orders to Goebbels, and Goebbels is getting results. It is vital to the German army, absolutely essential for German victory."

Taylor states that such stories do not reach the German people, as they are not published there, and they do not hurt Hitler's own war effort or embarrass his own position at home in the slightest. "The thing they do is undermine Germany's enemies, who are abroad."

Continuing, the writer declares that the Nazi propaganda chiefs have dedicated themselves to making the American people think the Germans will fall apart, lull our public mind into dreaminess and slow up our realization of the gigantic problem faced in defeating them.

Beware of lowering the guard while the enemy is on his feet. Buy another defense bond and help speed the day when the deceptive propaganda of the Nazi leaders will come true, to their own sorrow.

Dead Issue

Roger Babson and other financial writers just can't seem to get it through their heads that strikes in war industries are no longer a live issue. They keep harping on the subject, handing out windy advice to labor and pontifically warning against the wrath to come unless labor outlaws strikes.

Evidently they don't know that labor has outlawed strikes and that strikes are "out" for the duration of the war. This doesn't mean there will be no strikes while the war is on. There may be some, just as there were here in the world war and as there are now in Great Britain, a nation facing a ruthless and desperate foe across only twenty miles of water.

But strikes will be few and far between. They are "out" by the action of labor itself, by the very nature of the war crisis.

Discussion of war strikes is wasted time and effort—time and effort that might be better employed by the aforesaid financial writers.

This all seems plain enough to the ordinary citizen, but the financial writers, some of them at least, just can't seem to understand the situation. Neither can some members of Congress, columnists and others. Or maybe they do understand, but have become so used to talking about strikes that they go on in a sort of mechanical way, parroting the same old stuff and hardly realizing what they are doing.

Or, again, maybe they hope that by spouting the

same old, old stuff, they can here and there kindle a spark of prejudice against organized labor. Whatever their motive, they are putting on a silly performance by discussing a dead issue.

Way to Help

The principal aim of the defense savings program inaugurated by the United States Treasury last May is to enable all citizens, rich and poor alike, to participate according to their ability in the great national effort to defend our way of life, our institutions and our freedom. The war program calls for tremendous outlays of energy and money.

Billions of dollars are being spent and will be spent on planes, ships, tanks, guns and other military equipment. By purchasing a defense savings bond—whether worth \$1000 or only \$25—or even by purchasing a 10-cent defense stamp, each individual man, woman, or child can make it that much easier for the Government to obtain the money needed to carry out our unprecedented war program.

The defense program is of particular value to wage earners. Not only does it give them an opportunity to help their Government, and at the same time to set aside some savings for future emergency, but it offers them an effective tool with which to combat and help prevent an inflationary increase in prices which, as a rule, would hurt wage earners and lower salaried workers more than any other groups in the United States.

On the Compiling of Statistics

Drew Parson and Robert Allen, in their daily feature article, "The Washington Merry-Go-Round," relate this one:

The Bureau of Mines received a phone call from an official of the O.P.M. metals and minerals division asking about "brass mines."

"What are you trying to do, kid us?" asked a B. M. expert.

"What do you mean, kid you," protested the O.P.M.-er. "I'm serious. We want to find out all we can about brass mines—how many there are in the country, where located and the total annual production of brass ore."

"Mister, we'd like awfully much to accommodate you," was the flabbergasted reply. "But any school-boy can tell you that there just is no such animal as a brass mine. Brass is an alloy made chiefly of copper and zinc."

"Oh," was the startled gasp from the O.P.M. end of the line.

Framed Forums

(From the Journal of Electrical Workers)

When the history of this amazing era is written, someone will be shrewd enough to point out that democratic institutions have lent themselves to a great deal of manipulation by those people who wish to destroy them. One case in point is the "framed forum." The forum method of carrying on a debate in order to crystallize public opinion has been the cornerstone of the American system. The New England town meeting set the standard early in American life.

During the trying time of this era, forums based on the theory of free speech have been utilized, in most occasions properly and wholesomely, but in some cases ludicrously. Communists have bellowed loudly for free speech. They have set up forums but they have managed the forums so that only one kind of opinions have been expressed. They have chosen the chairman. They have chosen the principal speakers and have even chosen the audience.

Usually the forum includes the selection of one sacrificial lamb from the opposition, so the sacrificial lamb may be forthrightly and thoroughly butchered in sight of the invited wolves. All this, of course, would be funny if it did not involve vital public opinion.

Comment on World Events

International Labor News Service

Industrial accidents are increasing in all nations at war. "Speed-up" is taking its inevitable toll of death and injury. The rising accident rate has already been noted in the United States, which has been engaged in intensive arms production a much shorter time than other countries.

Strikes, however, get the public attention, while comparatively little is said about accidents and their evil effects on output. The effect of strikes is grossly exaggerated, the foes of unionism seizing gleefully on them in an attempt to "smear" the labor movement. This has not escaped the attention of the International Federation of Trade Unions, which comments to the point on accidents in the Canadian province of Ontario.

The Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board reports that 61,116 industrial accidents took place in 1940. In all, 263 men were killed, and more than 70,000 received compensation for injuries. Traffic and road accidents caused 716 deaths, and 13,715 persons were injured. The Federal Office of Statistics gives the figure of fatal accidents as 1800 in all. This figure does not include all other accidents, which are estimated by the same office at about 43,000 more.

Thus, in the province of Ontario alone, nearly 139,000 persons in one year have been killed or partially or temporarily disabled.

* * *

Comment of the International Federation of Trade Unions on the Ontario figures is as follows:

"A large part of this loss of valuable man-power is avoidable by the improvement of industrial and public protective measures. But only little is done toward thorough-going radical improvement.

"Instead, public discussion centers on the economic damage caused by strikes and lockouts. In the first six months of 1941, there were only 125 strikes throughout Canada, affecting about 37,400 workers and involving the loss of about 152,000 working hours. That is just about the time requisite for the production of forty bombers.

"If these figures are compared with the foregoing accident statistics, it will be seen what a trifling thing has been overstated for only too transparent reasons. The trade union press rightly says that, so long as there is no compulsion for economic and industrial undertakings to protect their workers adequately, such circles have no right to criticize any loss through strikes, or even to demand military counter-measures. Their negligence is inflicting damage five or six times higher on the man-power of the nation and on the arms program."

* * *

In Great Britain, a further sharp increase in industrial accidents has been reported for 1940. The number of fatal accidents rose to 1372—24 per cent over that for 1939, which was 17 per cent above that of 1938.

The number of non-fatal accidents was 230,607—20 per cent over the 1939 figure, which was 7 per cent above the 1938 total. The increase, as might be expected, was in the arms industry.

Statistics show that the increases are chiefly traceable to the influx of new unskilled or semi-skilled workers.

THANKS FOR THE DONATION

The Dutch are thrifty. Several days ago, according to word coming from Batavia, a Japanese submarine was spotted laying mines outside a Netherlands East Indies harbor. Dutch observers sat back and waited until the enemy had completed his mission and left. Then a Dutch minesweeper put out, picked up the mines and after neutralizing them, carefully stowed them aboard a minelayer for future use against the Japs. "At the time," a Dutch informant said, "we really needed those mines."

"Instinct is the nose of the mind."—Mme. de Girardin.

Labor, and Defense Plan

From A.F.L. "Labor's Monthly Survey"

At the end of September, 83 per cent of the army and navy contracts for war materials (of more than \$50,000) were in the hands of 100 corporations, and 54 per cent were held by 15 corporations. Although there are 80,000 plants that could be converted to war work, all of these contracts were held by only 3022 companies. This shows alarmingly slow progress in conversion. The jam of orders in a few companies means months of delay in deliveries. (Figures are from Office for Emergency Management.)

We began the year 1941 believing that defense production could be added to normal civilian production and undertook a huge program of building new plants for defense work. We now know, in 1942, that the nation must change at once to a total war economy. The first industry-wide conversion is in automobiles, where civilian production has been stopped and \$6,000,000,000 of war work has been allotted. Some 300,000 workers must shift from civilian to war work; there will be problems of retaining and transfer.

Conversion to War Production

In England, the following plan enabled the nation to shift from civilian into war work in time to stop Hitler's invasion: (1) All plants capable of conversion to war work were immediately converted; (2) civilian needs were filled by those plants which could not be converted, but which were well able to handle their usual type of civilian work; (3) the most economical civilian plants were worked full time, using as many as were needed; the rest were closed. All operating plants paid a small sum each month into a compensation pool, out of which funds were available to closed plants for maintenance and repair and to converted plants for a reserve to use for conversion back to civilian work after the war. Decisions as to which plants should be converted, and which closed, were made by the members of the industry concerned; representatives of labor as well as employers had a voice in these decisions. Some similar plan will probably be followed in this country.

The American conversion program must protect workers as well as managements during the transfer period. Seniority rights must be guarded, skilled workers must be given work which will use their skills to the greatest advantage, unemployment during the shift must be reduced to the lowest possible minimum. Floyd Odum, director of contract distribution, estimates that 2 per cent of our scarce material supply could keep small companies alive for six months—long enough to determine whether they are needed for defense or civilian production.

Labor-Management Co-operation

Representation of labor and management in the government program is moving forward slowly. The conferences of labor and management representatives with the President to provide voluntary measures for peaceful settlement of disputes was an important step forward. Employer and labor advisory committees working with the Office of Production Management are intended to bring real co-operation; they will succeed only if their recommendations receive due consideration from the Government. The following release by O.P.M. on December 19 is significant: "Orders went out tonight to all industry branch chiefs to draw more extensively upon the experience and active service of labor and management committees in meeting such problems as the maximum war use of the equipment and man power of every shop and factory, the spreading of war orders, the orderly transfer and retaining of workers for war jobs, the conversion of strategic war materials, as well as many other questions."

Labor Advisory Committees

Labor advisory committees are either functioning or in process of formation in the following industries: Construction, paper, printing, paper products, automobiles, automobile parts, rubber, silk, furniture, textiles, electrical products, stoves, farm equipment, copper mining, shoes, leather, die casting. These committees are made up of representatives from

unions, and meet with officers of O.P.M. to take up any war production problem affecting labor. We hope that labor will be permitted to take part actively in speeding war production, in converting plants to war work, in securing quick and efficient transfer of workers where necessary and that these committees will give labor a real voice in the industry programs concerning them. All affiliated unions are urged to report their emergency problems at once to Federation headquarters so that they may be cleared through the proper committee, and that committees not yet formed may be speedily set up.

Labor Standards

Wages today average 77 cents per hour in American factories, the highest level ever reached. This is still below the minimum of \$1.08 necessary to support a family of five in health and efficiency at today's prices; it is only slightly above the bare subsistence level of 7½ cents for a family of four. That is, almost half of all American factory workers receive less than the bare subsistence budget. Less than half our 11,705,000 factory workers are reported as receiving wage increases last year (only 4,063,000 in first ten months). The raises were limited chiefly to union members.

Wages can rise without increasing production costs. This is important today because Congress is about to pass a price control law which will prevent employers from raising prices. Since 1937, production per man-hour has risen almost 15 per cent, but wages are up only 11 per cent. The increase in production per man-hour goes steadily forward at a rate of more than 3 per cent per year; that is, labor becomes steadily more valuable, labor cost per unit steadily declines. Today industry is doubly reducing costs, because in addition to cutting labor cost by increasing production per hour of work, it is also cutting overhead costs by increasing the volume of output. This double saving can be turned into wage increases. No price control can prevent this kind of wage increase.

Living costs are up 10.1 per cent as compared to last year, 11.8 per cent compared to pre-war (November). The rise has tapered off since summer, amounting to less than 1 per cent per month at present, compared to 1.9 per cent and 1.3 per cent in August and September (Labor Department figures).

Announce Policy of A.F.L.

The American Federation of Labor this week, through its executive council, requested a voice in Government policy making in the production of war supplies, but conceded to industry the right to manage its own affairs. A statement drafted by the executive council said:

"The executive council asks that the American Federation of Labor be represented on all Government boards and agencies whose policies and decisions will directly affect the interests of American workers.

"The executive council wishes to make it clear that it does not ask for the right to manage industry, or to interfere in purely managerial matters. We freely concede to industry the right to function in the managerial sphere in accordance with its best judgment and in accordance with the policies of the Government."

COAL MINE SAFETY INSPECTION

Regularly authorized safety inspection of mines has been begun by the federal government for the first time, acting under a new law. This initial action will increase in scope, not only for the purpose of cutting the 1300 coal mine deaths recorded for 1940, but also as part of the Department of Interior war program of mobilizing natural resources for war. Mine injuries and resultant lost time deprived industries of over 10,000,000 tons of coal in a year, according to most recent figures, exclusive of fatality loss.

Some 700 inmates of the Connecticut state prison at Wetherfield, each of whom earns 15 cents a day, chipped in a total of \$171.81 to the Red Cross war relief fund.

Price Control Bill

If the present inflation trend continues at the present rate, the war will cost an extra \$13,000,000,000 above the \$67,000,000,000 already appropriated, Senator Prentiss M. Brown of Michigan warned in opening Senate debate on the price control bill.

On the basis of the augmented appropriations asked in the President's budget message, this extra toll under such circumstances would be tremendously increased, Brown declared.

Senator Brown urged passage of the measure as a means of preventing the making of excessive profits from war contracts.

"These are profits which we have not been able to reach with tax laws, despite the many efforts we have made with the most competent advice," he said, "and I doubt if we ever can reach them with taxation."

The Senator said the "fundamental objective" of the bill is to keep the relationship between all prices which existed in the period between October 1 and 15 last year. This period was chosen by the House, he said, presumably because prices were considered to be pretty well in balance at that time and because it was just before House passage of the measure took place.

Discussing the absence of any controls over wages and salaries in the bill, Brown said the Senate committee agreed with the House that such controls would be impracticable unless matched by controls over profits, dividends, interest payments and all other forms of income.

"If you control prices effectively," he added, "you have removed the largest reason for demands for wage increases. The problem, if any remains, has been additionally met by the agreement of organized labor not to strike for the duration of the war for wages or any other demands."

Rolph Tells of Rubber Situation

In his news letter from Washington last Friday, Congressman Rolph of San Francisco stated as follows: "The automobile situation is really extremely acute. We simply have not the rubber. On Wednesday a Representative from Michigan told the House that already 200,000 jobs have been lost in his State. In addition, throughout the country 450,000 auto sales and service people are threatened. This is a national problem and not confined to any one State. Telegrams appealing for help are pouring into almost every congressional office. The situation as explained by the Office of Price Administration regarding restrictions on sale of second-hand cars is, briefly, No change of ownership may take place in any 1942 models nor in any cars driven less than one thousand miles. Furthermore, the authorities are endeavoring to formulate a general statement of policy which it hoped to issue by January 15."

Warns Against Long Hours

Dr. A. C. Ivy, Northwestern University physiologist, believes that the United States must guard against attempting to boost its war production by excessive lengthening of working hours.

Citing British studies, Dr. Ivy told the Congress of Industrial Health that a 56-hour week for men and a 48-hour week for women appeared to be the maximum for efficient production. "One day's rest in seven is essential," he said.

He reported that British experience indicated that a 60-hour week led "to lost time during work, increased absenteeism and sickness." He pointed out Britain found that men working a 64-hour week lost twice as much time as those working 54 hours.

There were three times as many accidents, he said, among women working 12 hours a day as among those on a 10-hour shift.

"Anything that management does, which attracts the interest of the workers or indicates interest in their welfare, improves productivity," he added.

There were 236,842 miles of railroad in the United States at the beginning of 1939.

War Production Changes Throw Men Out of Work

Total unemployment insurance payments dropped again in November to an all-time low of \$21,000,000, but thirty states, eight of them important war production centers, reported increases in payments, Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt announced. Unemployment due to priorities and curtailment orders and temporary lay-offs in plants retooling for war production, plus the normal seasonal declines in many fields, largely explain the rise in payments in these states, McNutt said.

Job Placements Drop

Placements by the 1500 offices of the United States Employment Service also declined in November, especially in the agricultural states which normally experience sharp reductions after the harvest season. In all, 406,000 jobs were filled—24 per cent less than in October. However, the fifteen states holding the largest volume of war contracts, as a group, maintained the same daily rate of placements in November as in the previous month. McNutt further pointed out that when the placement figures are adjusted to take into account the several holidays in November, the drop in placements amounts to only 2 per cent.

The monthly reports of state unemployment insurance and public employment service activities show that every state shared in the nation-wide decline in placements in November. In addition to the loss of working time because of holidays, seasonal tapering-off of agriculture canning, lumbering, and construction activities, curtailments in a number of nondefense industries, and a leveling-off of war production in many areas contributed to the decline. At the end of November a total of 4,200,000 individuals were registered and available for jobs through the public employment offices.

50 Per Cent in Oregon

In the thirty states in which unemployment benefit payments rose in November, the increases ranged from less than 1 per cent in California and Illinois to 50 per cent in Oregon and Wyoming. Eight of these were major war production states—California, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, and Ohio. However, except for a 29 per cent

U. S. Teamsters on Burma Road

Seventeen hundred American teamsters are riding the Burma Road, keeping the lifeline of liberty open to the gallant defenders of China, and daily defying death from Japanese bombers.

This was revealed by Richard J. Beamish, member of the Pennsylvania Utility Commission, who said these union workers volunteered to give up their comparatively safe jobs at home, at the call of the Government, to take up the dangerous duty of keeping supplies rolling to China.

The men are working under the leadership of Clarence Bowman, a former Philadelphia truck driver. Beamish said American teamsters were needed for the job because they were tough enough to keep going under punishing conditions.

The Japanese raiding planes are exacting a heavy toll of death on the Burma Road, but the trucks driven by American teamsters are still rolling in steady procession. It was stated that more teamsters are on the way to the Orient to take the place of their comrades who have fallen and that still more are ready to go and do their bit toward smashing the Japs.

increase in Washington, 16 per cent in Ohio, and 13 per cent in Indiana, the increases in defense areas were small.

In Wisconsin, a 36 per cent increase in benefit payments was due to lay-offs in plants manufacturing automobiles, aluminum ware, and other civilian products affected by priorities, as well as normal seasonal lay-offs in construction. In Washington, seasonal declines in construction and logging activities were probably the major factors contributing to the 29 per cent increase.

Hogan Named on Wage Board

At a meeting of the California Industrial Welfare Commission, last Monday, William S. Hogan, secretary of Bookbinders and Bindery Women's Union No. 31-125 of San Francisco, was appointed as a labor member of the wage board for the manufacturing industry to replace H. I. Christie of the Allied Printing Trades Council, Christie having resigned because of the pressure of other duties.

The wage board will hold its first public meeting on January 29, at 2 p. m., in Polk hall, Polk and Grove streets, San Francisco.

"Company Union" Loses

The Food Machinery Corporation of San Jose must recognize the Machinists' Union (A.F.L.) as collective bargaining agency and disestablish a "company union," according to a recommendation announced Wednesday by Thomas S. Wilson, N.L.R.B. trial examiner.

The examiner also recommended that the company reimburse all employees for all initiation fees and dues checked off wages and paid over to the Employees' Association of the Food Machinery Corporation.

The A.F.L. union filed complaint against the corporation on July 24, 1941.

Buy U. S. Savings Bonds and Stamps! Buy Now!

Association of Machinists Scores Two Big Victories

The International Association of Machinists (A.F.L.) announces significant victories in elections for collective bargaining representative among the employees of two New England companies with long anti-union records.

As Stamford, Conn., the Machinists ousted a "company union" in the mechanical department of the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company by a majority of nearly four to one, in an N.L.R.B. election, and then launched a campaign to "clean up" in the rest of the plant.

This victory follows a similar triumph at the Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company, Providence, R. I., the nation's largest maker of precision tools. The Machinists won 80 per cent of 5800 votes cast in a Labor Board poll, and this brought the corporation under the union banner for the first time in its 100 years of existence.

Both Yale & Towne and Brown & Sharpe have for years bitterly fought unionism, and their terroristic methods were exposed in detail by the LaFollette Civil Liberties Committee.

Welfare Commission Action

At a meeting of the State Industrial Welfare Commission in San Francisco this week, a motion was passed to the effect that:

"In writing the new wage order for the manufacturing industry, the Commission will take cognizance of the needs of the defense industries and of the necessity of including emergency provisions to facilitate the employment of women during the emergency for such time and under such conditions as the Industrial Welfare Commission shall determine."

The Welfare Commission thus declined to give approval at the Monday session to a proposal before it which would authorize employment of women at the same hours as men. The proposal was opposed by union labor.

Under the present law, employment of women between 11 p. m. and 6 a. m., except with a Commission permit, is prohibited. And women so employed are paid time-and-one-half.

The Commission chairman, John C. Packard, Los Angeles, said: "I do not think the Commission has a right to put obstacles in the way of employers. I believe we should immediately rescind our previous action. I believe the Commission is holding up production by failing to do so."

Commissioner A. F. Gaynor took exception to Packard's remarks. "I want to say," he said, "that this Commission has been lobbied, un-lobbied and re-lobbied on this question. Some of the most unethical lobbying I ever saw came from Southern California. And there is a rumor that if we don't take the action the aircraft companies want they are going to blast us in the Legislature."

SAFeway STORES SALES

Safeway Stores, Inc., report that sales during the last two weeks of 1941 were more than 30 per cent greater than those of the same period in 1940. The number of stores in operation during the last two weeks of 1941 was 2949. The report includes the stores acquired in August by the merger with Daniel Reeves, Inc., and the eighty-four stores acquired in October from the National Grocery Company.

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Air Raid Wardens Needed In the Mission District

The great need for citizens to register for civilian defense work continues to exist, and to a noticeable degree.

Discussing the subject this week, William H. Ahern, secretary of Bottlers' Union No. 293, stated that his own experience in recruiting sufficient air raid wardens in the district of which he is company warden has brought the subject of registration need forcibly to mind.

Ahern's district, No. 13, comprises a portion of the thickly populated Mission territory, being bounded by Twentieth and Army streets, Potrero avenue and Valencia street. In this area the defense plan calls for 800 air raid wardens, and only a very small proportion of that number has been enrolled or been made available from lists which have been supplied to Ahern from the master registration roll. Wendell Phillips of Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484 also is a warden battalion chief in District 13.

It is being urged that those living in this district who can qualify for the air raid warden service make themselves available immediately by registering. In order to qualify, one must be a citizen, in good physical condition, not engaged in night work, and not subject to immediate call in the military service. An enrollment and examination for the district here referred to will be held next Monday and Tuesday, January 19 and 20, between 7 and 10 p. m., at Engine House No. 13, Valencia street between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets.

Residents of the district should note the time and place and "lend a hand" in forwarding the work of the Civilian Defense Council in its attempt to prepare for an emergency. Don't wait for an actual emergency, which might produce chaos because of lack of preparation.

Local Defense Workers' Housing

By a three to two vote the Commissioners of the San Francisco Housing Authority last week voted to open the Bernal Dwellings low-rent housing project to families of defense workers and enlisted army and navy personnel making as much as \$2100 per year.

The move was backed by both union labor and citizens' planning groups, who contended that defense workers were finding it difficult to obtain decent living quarters at rents they can afford to pay and located near San Francisco defense industries. The move was opposed by the San Francisco Realty Board, which claimed that an adequate number of apartments were available in all parts of the city.

The action was taken by the Commissioners in order to secure a priority rating for essential building materials offered by the federal government. The action does not affect any of the low-rent housing projects now in operation nor does it change the entrance requirements for non-defense workers.

The Commissioners voted as follows: Ayes—Marshall Dill, Alice Griffith, Alexander Watchman. Nays—E. N. Ayer, Carlton E. Wall.

Plans of the Bernal Dwellings development call for housing 201 families.

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Throughout the entire store you'll find exceptional values in odd lots and single pieces, left over from holiday selling. Buy NOW. Quantities of course are limited.

18 Months to pay, the Lachman way

SYNTHETIC RUBBER OUTLOOK

Technicians of the rubber industry took the view this week that the Government's new \$400,000,000 program for producing synthetic rubber would answer military needs in 1943 but would leave little for civilian use.

PLAN NEW BAY REGION SHIPYARD

Plans for a new Bay region shipyard, to be constructed at Point Potrero, near Richmond, are being completed at conferences in Washington, it was reported in local shipbuilding circles this week, and also that the plans call for concrete shipways, either five or seven in number, below ground level. Such ways, which provide for greater speed in shipbuilding, are one of the latest developments in shipbuilding.

Clerks Buy Defense Bonds

Two union organizations making announcement this week of aid to the national defense cause were the Grocery Clerks and the Cigar and Liquor Store Clerks. The former, which had previously bought \$30,000 in defense bonds, made an additional purchase of \$10,000, and also voted to have its members donate a half day's pay to the Red Cross. The Cigar and Liquor Clerks authorized an investment of \$5000 in the defense bonds.

Federation President Here

President C. J. Haggerty of the California State Federation of Labor was greeting his many friends in San Francisco the early part of the week. The able and energetic official of the Federation came up from his home in Los Angeles to attend to various matters in connection with the interests of labor, including the discussions on placing the West Coast shipyards on a 168-hour schedule as a means of achieving maximum production in the war effort, and other matters requiring consultation with army engineering officials.

Guard Your Country ... And Your Loved Ones

Right now, thousands of young American soldiers and sailors are risking their lives to protect yours. Patriotism, your own self-protection, demands that you do your part, now!

Start buying United States Defense Savings Bonds and Stamps immediately. Back down the aggressors with your dollars. Bonds are on sale at banks and post offices. They cost as little as \$18.75. Put your dimes in Defense Stamps and they, too, will go to work.

America needs your money for a very important reason—to safeguard your country, your life.



Roosevelt's Plea for Fair Deal to Alien Workers

President Roosevelt has appealed to employers not to discharge workmen because they are aliens or foreign-born citizens, revealing that he is "deeply concerned" about this growing tendency. The President's statement, which he urged be given widest publicity, follows:

"I am deeply concerned over the increasing number of reports of employers discharging workers who happen to be aliens or even foreign-born citizens. This is a very serious matter. It is one thing to safeguard American industry, and particularly defense industry, against sabotage; but it is very much another to throw out of work honest and loyal people who, except for the accident of birth, are sincerely patriotic.

"Stupid As It Is Unjust"

"Such a policy is as stupid as it is unjust, and on both counts it plays into the hands of the enemies of American democracy. By discharging loyal, efficient workers simply because they were born abroad or because they have 'foreign-sounding' names or by refusing to employ such men and women, employers are engendering the very distrust and disunity on which our enemies are counting to defeat us.

"Remember the Nazi technique: 'Pit race against race, religion against religion, prejudice against prejudice. Divide and conquer!'

"We must not let that happen here. We must not forget that we are defending: Liberty, decency, justice. We cannot afford the economic waste of services of all loyal and patriotic citizens and non-citizens in defending our land and our liberties.

Sons of the "Foreigners"

"I urge all private employers to adopt a sane policy regarding aliens and foreign-born citizens, and to remember that the sons of the 'foreigners' they discharged may be among those who fought and are fighting so valiantly at Pearl Harbor or in the Philippines.

"There is no law providing against employment of aliens except in special defense work of a secret nature, and even in such work the employer may hire an alien with the permission of the Army or Navy, depending on the contract."

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★ SEVEN OFFICES — EACH A COMPLETE BANK ★

Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY
President of Typographical Union No. 21

Notice has reached this office from the Civil Service Commission in Washington announcing examinations for printer-proofreader, plate printer and printer's assistant, the first two applications to be filed in Washington not later than February 5, and the application for printer's assistant must be on file with the Civil Service Commission by January 26. Application forms may be obtained at any first or second class postoffice, or by addressing the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Recruiting Section, 613 "G" Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. The wage rate for printer-proofreader at the Government Printing Office is \$1.32 per hour for a forty-hour week.

Linda Carol is her name and she arrived on December 23, weighing eight pounds, born to the wife of Frank Tomasello of the Knight-Counihan chapel.

Edward Naylor of the Franklin Typesetting Corporation announces the arrival at his home of an eight-pound boy on January 2. He will answer to Eddy, Junior.

Walter Barth, chairman of the Knight-Counihan chapel, has received word that his mother passed away on January 7 in Kansas City.

Chairman E. J. Ammer of the Rotary Colorprint and wife returned this week from a visit with relatives in Portland.

Funeral services were conducted on Monday at the chapel of Carew & English, for Mrs. Louise Wilcox, who passed away after six years' illness. Deceased was the widow of the late John E. Wilcox, who was ad foreman of the *Bulletin* chapel when that paper was published on Bush street, and sister-in-law of W. J. Pierce of the *Examiner* chapel. Interment was at Cypress Lawn Memorial Park.

Clarence E. Payne of the *Call-Bulletin*, who left last Tuesday for the Union Printers' Home, intended to stop in Los Angeles for a short visit with his mother.

Charles E. Hill of the *Peoples' World* chapel was called for service in the navy, and left last Friday.

Steve James, who has been working at the *Shopping News* the past four months, drew a traveler late last week and named San Diego as his destination.

Fire at the Rotary Colorprint last Friday, which destroyed 200 rolls of paper and damaged one unit of a web press, was confined to the pressroom on the Clementina Street side of the building. The composing room, which had recently been moved to the Folsom Street side, was not damaged. Foreman Booth stated that the fire, coming at the end of the week, has not slowed down production.

Two members of the Rotary Colorprint chapel, J. M. Clancy and N. F. Duncan, have turned their slips and are now engaged in defense work at the shipyards.

"Daily News" Notes—By L. L. Heagney

At its January meeting this chapel voted to invite its personnel to volunteer contributions for Red Cross work, and donations will be collected by Chairman Abbott.

If his foresight were as reliable as his hindsight,

Kenny Krause estimates both his cupboard and a warehouse would be full of tinned foods, all belonging to Kenny Krause, and bought when cheap. But at today's prices, he says, it's just as easy to buy diamonds.

"I don't think nature ever intended me to be an ivory tickler," complained Jimmy Serrano. "While wooing slumber I've counted countless thousands of white woolies jumping over high fences and really am convinced I'd make an excellent sheep herder."

"This water," growled Jerry Wright, giving the water fountain a doubtful look, "should be examined. It may have microbes." "We-l-l," doubted Margaret Bengston, "with priorities clamped on practically everything, you'll be lucky in time to get a robe of any kind, even Mike's."

It was the great golfer, Harvey Bell, looking "down in the dumps," as slang very expressively phrases it, who slouched in one morning after losing a game the afternoon previously to a dub and trying to drown the humiliation, and of whom Bob Mahood craved a favor: "I say, Harve, while you're down in the dumps, pick me up an old tire and tube."

Talking of rubber, it could be an act of charity to hint that Bill Davis might read with profit the sheet he helps manufacture; then he'd know rubber goods command a stiff price. Fifty feet of garden hose Bill sold at a bargain—one paper dollar. And the buyer, Ed Haefer, the day previously discovered by inquiry that hardware stores were "giving away" fifty feet of like quality hose for \$12.

To Vince Perrazzo it appears civilian defense got a shot in the arm. Whatever the reason, it's perking up. Instead of drilling at night, drill is done in daylight and a goodly part of his time Sunday was spent practicing.

Golf News—By Fred N. Leach

The 25th will soon be here—and that is, as you no doubt know, the date of your January tournament. The place is Sharp Park, the time 10:30, with a 10 o'clock foursome reserved for Sunday workers. The cost will be the usual modest 50 cents for entry fee, \$1.25 for green fees, and 25 cents for entry in the hole-in-one contest if you wish to enter.

The board of directors will meet on Monday night, January 19, at 1444 Seventh avenue, Apartment 303, at 7 o'clock sharp. Plans for the 1942 eclectic tournament, the 1942 match play tournament and prize arrangements for the year will be perfected. If any member has any suggestions regarding any of these arrangements, a card addressed to your secretary at the above address will insure that your suggestion will be placed before the board. And, incidentally, the board will welcome any suggestions. It's your Association, you know.

OFF THE FAIRWAY—Well, Uncle Sam is the richer and the Association has lost another of its regulars "for the duration." We mean Dick Hughes ("Sunshine") who, while not a member, played as a guest in almost every tournament. He entered the U. S. Army air force on Monday, and is on his way to a training field. We saw him on Saturday, and he said to wish all the gang the best of luck. . . . Aside to Frank Smith: It's a good thing you reported to "Mac" at Sharp on Saturday. We had the bloodhounds almost off the leash, ready to track you down. Why didn't you play? Still in the doghouse, we'll bet. . . . "Uncle Cy" Stright wants to have it understood that any time he stays up all night, it's because he's at work. All right, we believe you, Cy—but that ain't the way we heard it! . . . Was glad to get a phone call from Al Teel. The golf courses have missed you, too, old boy. Where've you been? . . . If some one has an old set of directions on how to use a putter, mail it to P. Crebassa, 2525 Fifteenth street, San Francisco. He'll appreciate it greatly, as his son Artie forgot to give him directions with his new putter on Christmas. . . . Someone should give Ben Apte something, too—advice on how to give a sucker an even break once in a while. . . . Ran into L. L. Sheveland the other day. Used to be our vice-president. He can't play golf any more—doctor's orders. It's too bad, too. "Shev" will be missed by the boys. . . . Board Member Jess Conaway too is

on the sick list and may have to give up the game for a while. Here's another swell guy we'll miss. . . . Saw "Cap" Duncan on Sunday playing a ladies' threesome. At least he was playing with three ladies. My! My! . . . If Winchell were writing this column, he'd be telling you about who is infanticipating. Maybe we'll have news about two of our members soon anent this. Anyhow get set for cigars. Two of the boys will be "setting them up" ere long. . . . It's funny how typos will creep in on a guy. We have been razed all week about that 1:30 tee time as per last week's *LABOR CLARION*. Oh, well, it proves one thing—somebody does read this stuff—and it gives the opportunity to repeat that the first 1942 tournament will be held at Sharp Park, Sunday, January 25 at 10:30, rain or shine. Of course, you'll be there. We'll be seeing you.

Woman's Auxiliary, No. 21—By Laura D. Moore

S.F.W.A. No. 21 will hold its regular monthly meeting next Tuesday evening, January 20, at 8 o'clock, at Red Men's hall, 240 Golden Gate avenue. A full attendance is desired. The executive board will convene at 7 o'clock at the same place.

Keep in mind the rummage sale. The place and date will be named later.

Earl Mead has enlisted in the navy. Mrs. Mead remained in San Francisco and is living with her mother while Mr. Mead is away.

Mrs. Mabel Skinner helped at the Hospitality House in the Civic Center one day last week when the associated club women and the women's volunteer organization served sandwiches, doughnuts, coffee and cigarettes to 700 soldiers and sailors.

Little Barbara Schimke, who had recovered from her long siege of pneumonia and returned to school last week, is again home in bed with a severe cold, and is under the doctor's care.

Mr. and Mrs. John Begon spent last Sunday in Mayfield visiting their little son, John, Jr., who lives in a boarding school where the children range from pre-nursery school age up to age 15. John, Jr., is reported healthy and happy, and progressing so well as to please immensely his exacting parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Al Conley had as house guests from Saturday, January 3 until the Tuesday following, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Kleek, of Santa Rosa. Mr. Kleek, together with his brother, used to own and run the *Santa Rosa Independent*, which the brothers sold about a year ago.

Chairman Lorna Crawford announces that the auditing committee will meet Sunday, January 18, with Secretary Selma Keylich, 2805 Van Ness avenue.

Local "March of Dimes" Campaign Now in Progress

The "March of Dimes" campaign began in San Francisco yesterday (Thursday) when women of the County Council of Auxiliaries, Veterans of Foreign Wars, began to canvass downtown streets, with other volunteer groups mustered to promote the campaign in business houses, residential districts, schools, and other groups.

The "March of Dimes" is America's annual campaign against infantile paralysis, which dread disease strikes most seriously at children. The drive will run the remainder of the month, culminating on President Roosevelt's birthday.

The campaign, as is well known, is on a nationwide basis, and has the official support of the American Federation of Labor, President Green being one of the members of the national committee which is handling the drive. Likewise, in San Francisco, the labor movement has always given wholehearted aid to this great humanitarian movement and urges the participation of its members in making contributions.

SO PLEEZE!

Hideo Hama, Seward Japanese held at Fort Richardson, Alaska, with other enemy aliens, has asked army authorities to intern his wife and children with him because he had been treated so well and wanted them to enjoy the same comforts.

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Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

The regular monthly meeting of Mailers' Union No. 18 will be held at the Labor Temple next Sunday, January 18.

Wallace A. Berry, assistant foreman of the *Chronicle*, and his wife Edna M., are grandparents for the third time, in a striking coincidence in births and their respective dates. Their youngest son, Wallace J., was born on his mother's birthday, while a recent new arrival (son) was born to the family of Wallace J. and Edna Berry on the birthday of his "granddad," Wallace A. Berry. The entire Berry family are in the enjoyment of good health. Congratulations!

Result of vote for business representative of N. Y. Mailers' Union No. 6 (three-year term): William H. Brink, 287; Frank O'Hara (incumbent), 360; Daniel Williams, 33. O'Hara polled smallest vote yet given him for business representative. Brink is former editor of the *Mailer News*. Williams, a few years ago, was expelled by the New York union. On appeals to the New York union, executive council of the M.T.D.U. and also M.T.D.U. convention, the decision of the New York union was upheld. But on Williams' appeal to the executive council of the I.T.U. the action of the New York union was reversed,—Williams being reinstated and granted \$850 in back pay, which was, needless to say, complied with by New York union.

An active rebel against the *status quo* in New York Mailers' Union writes, under date of December 28: "Mailers' Union No. 6 is getting ready to negotiate a new scale. Hope we fare as well as San Francisco Mailers' Union did. Have been informed that I may receive an appointment to the scale committee. Will know at the January meeting. The sentiment in No. 6 is to forget the 'dough' and get conditions. To drive the other unions out of our mail rooms is our ambition at this time. Some of those sleepy towns should wake up, especially 'little old New York.' We don't have many non-union shops in the newspaper field, but the commercial field is wide open, and no one does anything about it. The *Mailer News* went out of business for the lack of co-operation on the part of the members. Some of the boys are talking about reviving it. If and when they attempt it, I will only be too glad to contribute my share, for I have always believed it to be a powerful weapon here in No. 6." Obviously, the \$191 per capita per month that No. 6 pays into the M.T.D.U., which, as its president, Martin, has stated, "gives no benefits," might more profitably be used by No. 6 in improving working conditions and seeking to organize non-union plants in the commercial field.

Painters' Official Passes

Clarence E. Swick, general secretary-treasurer of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America since 1927 and editor of the *Painter and Decorator*, the union's official journal, died at his home in Lafayette, Ind., on January 4 at the age of 64. He had been ill several weeks. He was born in Chattanooga, Tenn.

The deceased became fifth vice-president of the union in 1908, holding the post until he was elected general secretary-treasurer. At that time he moved to Lafayette, where the Brotherhood's national headquarters are located.

GASOLINE FROM COAL

Dr. Joseph Chapman, a surgeon of Sydney, Australia, says he has devised a revolutionary process of fuel production to extract ninety-six gallons of gasoline from a ton of coal. He is building a plant which he says can within six months produce 3,500,000 gallons a month.

Mrs. Black: "How soon do you expect to get your new winter furs?" Mrs. White: "After two or three good crying spells."

Acting Wage-Hour Chief

Thomas Holland has been appointed acting administrator of the wage-and-hour division, Department of Labor. Holland is a native of Michigan, has been chairman of the public contracts board in the Labor Department and head of the wage-hour research and statistics branch.

He will serve pending appointment of a successor to Brig. Gen. Philip B. Fleming who was made administrator of the Federal Works Agency.

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Ceiling on 10-Cent Cigarettes

The Office of Price Administration this week established a maximum manufacturers' price of \$5.15 a thousand on regular size 10-cent cigarettes, but asserted the ceiling would not affect retail prices now paid by consumers. The increase to \$5.15 "appears justified by increasing costs of labor and raw materials," O.P.A. declared, and the new maximum was established to allow all of the companies manufacturing this type of cigarettes to sell at the same price.

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If your present gas heating equipment needs overhauling, do it now. If it needs replacing, then by all means buy now while a supply of such equipment is still available.

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S. F. Labor Council

The Labor Council meets every Saturday at 3 p. m. at the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 214. Labor Temple Headquarters phone Market 6304. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. The Union Label Section meets first Saturday at 1 p. m.

Synopsis of Meeting Held Saturday Afternoon, January 10, 1942

Meeting called to order at 3:30 o'clock in the auditorium of the Building Trades Temple by President Shelley.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes—Approved as printed in the LABOR CLARION.

Credentials—Referred to the organizing committee. Motion was made that all communications and other matters that need attention be referred to the officers of the Council with instructions and authorization that they take the necessary action. Motion carried.

Meeting of Labor Council adjourned at 3:35 to carry on joint meeting of A.F.L., Building Trades Council, C.I.O. and Railroad Brotherhoods.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Revokes License of Job Agency

Revocation of the employment agency license of Aircraft Factory Personnel Testing, Inc., of Los Angeles has been announced by State Labor Commissioner Carrasco.

Jack L. Echols, owner of this agency, was found guilty of splitting fees with an airplane company personnel officer in order to obtain jobs for his employment agency clients. At the trial it was alleged that Echols paid an aircraft personnel company interviewer \$5 for each student hired by the plant. Between \$400 and \$500 was paid in this manner.

Echols was sentenced to twenty-five days in jail or a fine of \$200. He elected to pay the fine.

ADVOCATES MEDALS FOR WORKERS

Distinguished service medals for workers doing an exceptional job in producing defense materials are provided in legislation offered by Congresswoman Edith Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts. Under the proposal awards would be made to individuals or unions where "excellent performance" is rendered, in the same way that awards are made to soldiers and sailors who distinguished themselves in actual combat.

New Wage in Candy Stores

Wage increases for employees of all major candy stores in San Francisco, ranging from \$1.50 to \$5.50 a week, are now in effect, according to Claude Jinkerson, secretary of the Grocery Clerks' Union.

The gains were negotiated for workers in the union's candy division by Jinkerson and the union's three business agents—Claude Camp, Morris Hartshorn and Ben Crossler.

Butchers No. 115

Following his re-election last week, Milton S. Maxwell begins his twenty-seventh term as secretary and business manager of Butchers' Union No. 115 of this city. Maxwell is also president of the Western Federation of Butchers.

Other officials named at the election of No. 115 were: President, William McGrath; vice-president, Clifford Nelson; business agent, Frank Flohr; assistant business agents, E. L. Washburn and George Mesure.

The union has purchased \$30,000 worth of defense bonds, contributed \$100 to the "March of Dimes" campaign against infantile paralysis, and voted an assessment of \$3 each upon the 2300 members, the total amount thereby collected to be donated to the Red Cross war fund.

The Diesel-powered streamliner, "Morning Zephyr," of the C., B. & Q. Railroad, covers 54.6 miles from East Dubuque, Ill., to Prairie du Chien, Wis., at an average speed of 84 miles an hour, start to stop.

Unemployment Insurance Under State Supervision

All unemployment insurance activities in the combined offices of the California Department of Employment and the United States Employment Service will continue under supervision of the Department.

This announcement was made by R. G. Wagenet, director of the Department, who said that as a result of amalgamation of employment service functions under the U. S. Employment Service, the State will have more opportunity to strengthen the administration of unemployment insurance.

While personnel assigned by the State to the United States Employment Service will continue to take insurance claims and perform other routine operations, all determinations as to the validity of the claims will be made by the Department of Employment, said Wagenet.

"There will be no slackening in administration of the Unemployment Insurance Act as a result of the new employment service supervision," Wagenet said; "rather, the Department will have the opportunity to increase its vigilance in securing conformity to provisions of the act on the part of employers and claimants alike."

Wagenet pointed out that the policies, procedures and standards governing claims-taking activities will be developed exclusively by employees of the Department of Employment, and that these policies, procedures and standards will continue to be under the overall supervision of the California Employment Commission.

Federation of Teachers No. 61

By GRACE YOUNG, Secretary

The first regular meeting of Local 61 was held last Monday afternoon in the auditorium of the Health Center building and, in spite of the many calls upon the time of our members, we had a full attendance. An application for membership and dues from some of our erstwhile delinquents encourages us to even more active campaigning during the twelve months ahead.

Samuel P. Reed reported that his special committee had completed all arrangements for the special luncheon to be held at The Old Grotto next Saturday at 12:30 honoring the five newly elected San Francisco Supervisors. Four of these men were on the Fusion ticket, supported by union labor at the polls. Two of them had been serving as State Assemblymen and all hold fine records of union labor support, both given and received. Because we hold that education is the business of every union man and woman in the United States of America, this luncheon is open to anyone who cares sufficiently about the future of education of Americans for democracy and for democracy in education to attend. The price, including taxes and tips, is 75 cents per plate.

Abraham Schwartz reports that the welfare committee has been in contact with Professor Hilgard of Stanford, and plans for a scholarly survey of problems of teacher load are progressing nicely.

It is with deep regret that we receive a letter from our former legislative chairman and one time president, J. M. Graybeil, that his failing health has finally compelled him to retire from the teaching profession. He has given unfailing service both to his profession and to his union.

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"We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to note this list carefully from week to week:

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.
American Distributing Company.
Austin Studio, 833 Market.
Avenue Hotel, 419 Golden Gate.
Beauty Shops at 133 Geary (except Isabelle Salon de Beaute).
Becker Distributing Company.
Bruener, John, Company.
Bruce, E. L., Company, Inc., flooring, 99 San Bruno Avenue.
B & G Sandwich Shops.
California Watch Case Company.
Chan Quong, photo engraver, 680 Clay.
Curtis Publishing Co. (Philadelphia), publishers of Saturday Evening Post, Ladies' Home Journal, Country Gentleman.
Desenfant, A., & Co., manufacturing jewelers, 150 Post.
Dial Radio Shop, 1955 Post.
Doran Hotels (include St. Regis, 85 Fourth St.; Mint, 141 Fifth St.; Hale, 939 Mission St.; Land, 936 Mission St.; Hillsdale, 51 Sixth St.; Grand Central, 1412 Market St., and the Ford Apartments, 957 Mission St.).
Drake Cleaners and Dyers.
Emporium, The, 835 Market.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Gantner & Mattern, 1453 Mission.
Gates Rubber Company, 2700 Sixteenth Street.
Golden State Bakers, 1840 Polk.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workingmen's clothing.
Howard Automobile Company.
Lucerne Apartments, 766 Sutter.
M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.
National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.
Navalet Seed Company, 423 Market.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.

Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Penney, J. C., Co., Inc., 867 Market.
Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.
Remington-Rand, Inc., 509 Market.
Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Sealey Mattress Company, 6699 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.
Sears, Roebuck & Co., Mission and Army Streets.
Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.
Sloane, W. & J.
Smith, L. C., Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.
Standard Oil Company.
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.
Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.
Swift & Co.
Time and Life (magazines), products of the unfair Donnelley firm (Chicago).
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.

All non-union independent taxicabs.

Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Department of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.

Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union No. 93 are unfair.

Locksmith shops which do not display the union shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1331 are unfair.

Impartial Referees Named For T.V.A. Labor Disputes

Established procedures for orderly labor relations on Tennessee Valley Authority work have been further strengthened by the selection of a panel of five impartial referees for the settlement of any grievances that may arise in the future, the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council announce from Knoxville.

Already established procedures, formulated as part of the general agreement signed in August, 1940, by the authority and the Labor Council, provide that employee grievances or disputes as to the meaning of the general agreement are presented first to supervisors and administrative officers, and that appeal may be taken to a joint board of adjustment composed of two representatives of the Authority and two representatives of the Labor Council.

The final step provides for referees to be called in rotation from the panel if the joint board does not reach an agreement.

Sam E. Roper, president of the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council, and George F. Gant, director of personnel of the authority, pointed out that in the sixteen months since the general agreement was signed, no occasion requiring referees had arisen, and they said it was expected that appeals to the panel will be very infrequent. "Nevertheless," their joint statement said, "we are keeping this machinery in stand-by condition to settle quickly and in an orderly way any possible dispute which may occur."

Bakers' Election Tomorrow

Bakery and Confectionary Workers' Union No. 24 will hold their election tomorrow (Saturday). The balloting will take place in the Labor Temple, members being subject to a fine of 50 cents for failure to exercise the voting privilege, also the member's dues must have been paid to December 1, 1941. Following are the candidates:

For secretary-treasurer, Theodore Lindquist (incumbent), Carsten N. Harms; business agents (two to be elected), Harold Leininger and Paul Guderley (incumbents), George Bommerer and Julius Bierbaumer; trustees (three), Herman Koenig and William Strachan (incumbents), John Kapur and Ronald Sandy; delegates to Ninth District Council (two), Theodore Lindquist (incumbent), Theodore Thesing and Mary McKay. Provision is made on the printed ballots for "write-in" candidates.

NAVY ENLISTING BUILDER CREWS

The Navy announced in Washington this week it is enlisting men in Class V-6 of the Naval Reserve to form construction regiments to augment naval construction work outside continental limits of the United States. At least twelve companies of 226 men each are needed. An extremely wide range of skills is required by the enlarged plan, including firemen, electricians, drillers, carpenters, divers, riggers, welders, telephone men, truck drivers, draftsmen, steelworkers. Applications must be approved by a representative of the Civil Engineer Corps. Representatives of the corps will be stationed at headquarters of each of the five recruiting districts, including San Francisco.

"RALEIGHS" BOOM BONDS

The following message now appears under coupons packed with "Raleigh" union-made cigarettes: "Support the National Defense Program. Exchange 133 B & W coupons for \$1 Defense Savings Stamp."

ASK FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT

Railroad workers should work full time or be released for war jobs, is the contention of the A.F.L. Railroad Employees' Department, which has asked every system federation to take the matter up with railroad management. Labor leaders say that in view of need for skilled workers in war industries, carriers should not operate on short hours, or furlough men, and should return promoted apprentices and helpers to their former positions and release and transfer excess workers to arms plants.

Cases Go to New Labor Board

The question of the union shop and jurisdictional disputes between unions was placed before the War Labor Board last Wednesday when the Department of Labor certified six cases to the new agency.

No actual strikes are involved in any of the disputes, but in three of the cases, unions are demanding a union shop. Two others involved controversies between the A.F.L. and C.I.O. unions.

Not in Vain Was 1941 Strike

"Department of Employment offices have issued calls for lemon pickers at wages somewhat better than they used to be," says the Santa Barbara *Union News*, and continues: "There is every indication that the wage and working conditions asked by Ventura County lemon strikers last year are now being granted by citrus employers, but it cost thousands of days of work and wages and an immeasurable amount of misery for the Mexican folk of that county."

"Wages offered now are 32 cents an hour, and four cents a box. Even waiting time is paid, at 16 cents an hour. This was one condition asked by Ventura pickers, who had wasted many thousands of hours at the whims of weather and inconsiderate bosses."

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Points to Labor's Record In Drive for Red Cross

As the Red Cross War Fund drive for \$800,000 went into its second week in San Francisco, business, industry and labor were mobilized for an "all-out" campaign in which contributions were measured on the basis of one-half day's pay for all workers and executives in the city. Many unions voted for a direct assessment on every member. John F. Shelley, president of the San Francisco Labor Council, spoke for the Fund in a radio broadcast.

"War is not all front lines fighting," declared Shelley, "not all forced production, because there are men who must be cared for during and after the time they have fought to defend us, and labor here in San Francisco and everywhere in America is putting itself unstintingly behind the great, kind organization built to act in war—the American Red Cross."

"I put it plainly and proudly," he continued, "the leaders of organized labor in San Francisco asked their members to contribute half a day's pay to the war relief fund being raised by the Red Cross and already the members of many unions have voted to assess themselves by that amount. Labor is doing and is going to continue to do a job for Red Cross. You and I are going to do our part—and more than our part—in topping our \$800,000 quota. Here is a job that cannot wait."

Electricians Aid Red Cross

Twenty electricians, members of Local Union No. 6, worked without pay last Saturday afternoon installing lights and other electrical facilities in the Grace Cathedral basement headquarters of the Red Cross. No. 6 has also voted to assess its members half a day's pay for the Red Cross war fund.

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Victory Sole Thought and Aim of Labor, Says Green

Workers in the industries are fighting for America and their services are just as essential to victory as the fighting ability of our armed forces, President William Green of the American Federation of Labor declared in a radio address, which was part of a special American Forum of the Air program entitled "United America Looks Ahead to 1942."

Green said that as long as the war lasts, there will be no fundamental differences among Americans and appealed to his fellow citizens to show the dictators that the "spirit of patriotism burns clear and unquenchable" in the hearts of all citizens.

Labor's Services Vital

Speaking in the name of five million American working men and women whose sons and brothers and loved ones are fighting on the battle fronts, President Green said:

"These workers are not called upon to bear arms themselves—they are making them. They are building the ships, tanks, airplanes and guns that America must have to defeat the forces of barbarism which are trying to destroy us. They are producing all the implements of war necessary to equip our army and our navy and our air fleets.

"In a very important sense, these workers are fighting on the industrial front. Their skill, their strength and their devoted service are just as essential to victory as the fighting ability of our armed forces.

Victory Only Aim

"Our men and women know this is a war of free human beings against slavery. It is labor's war. It is America's war.

"They have but one thought and one resolution in mind—that this war must be won as quickly as possible.

"To that end the members of the American Federation of Labor will work to the limit of their endurance. They will produce the materials of war as the workers of no other nation have ever produced.

"American labor and American industry are now marching hand in hand with the Government to speed victory by assuring all out, uninterrupted defense production. All sides have agreed that there shall be no strikes or lockouts for the duration of the war and that such disputes as may arise will be settled by peaceful means without stopping the wheels of production." In ending his address, Green said:

"Let Our Enemies Fear"

"Let us show Hitler and his fellow dictators that the spirit of patriotism burns clear and unquenchable in the hearts of all Americans. Let our enemies see and let them fear. For that spirit cannot be dimmed by treacherous attacks in the night. It cannot be shaken by terroristic bombing of civilians. It grows in defeat and it lights the way to eventual and inevitable triumph.

"And let us also remember at every moment in the months ahead, as the struggle grows ever more bitter and we are called upon to make new sacrifices, the pledge we have taken to our flag. Let us remember that we are one nation indivisible. And let us remember that we are fighting for liberty and justice for ourselves and for all."

BUT THE AFTER EFFECTS

Artist: "I'll give you \$5 if you'll let me paint you." Old Mountaineer: "Waal, I dunno." Artist: "It's easy money." O. M.: "Hain't no question 'bout that. I wuz jes' a-wonderin' how I'd git the paint off afterwards."

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WELD AUTO LICENSE STRIPS

As a precaution against possible theft, the new 1942 automobile license strips should be spot welded to the old licenses, according to a warning issued by Inspector William C. Gilmore, in charge of the police auto detail. "It's a lot safer than bolting or wiring, and may eliminate trouble in the future," Gilmore said.

COAST GUARD NEEDS MEN

The United States Coast Guard needs men! Faced with tremendously increased duties because of the war, the Coast Guard must double its present strength, it was announced this week. Men between the ages of 18 and 31 are urged to call at the local recruiting station in Room 312, Consular building, 510 Battery street, for additional information.

Daylight Saving Approved

Congressional leaders last Tuesday reached an agreement for passage of the House approved daylight saving bill, which orders clocks advanced one hour, the order to take effect twenty days after the bill becomes law.

Federal Auto Tax Now Due

Uncle Sam's new \$2.09 motor vehicle tax stamps went on sale at all regular postoffice stations Wednesday. Postmaster William H. McCarthy said special facilities will be provided at the main office, Seventh and Mission streets, and at Rincon annex, Mission between Spear and Stewart streets.

The windshield stickers will be on sale until January 31 and will cover the period from February 1 to June 30. The next payment will become due July 1, to cover the 1942-1943 fiscal year.

With each stamp, purchasers receive a report card to be filled out and mailed to the collector of internal revenue.

N. Y. Governor Promises No Repeal of Labor Laws

New York labor legislation is not going to be repealed, and suspension of the laws to speed up war production "is purely and exclusively" an emergency measure, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman promised representatives of the State Federation of Labor at a labor-defense meeting in Albany.

"My promise," Lehman declared, "is that what we are doing is exclusively a suspension of our wise and humane labor laws. We are not going to take a single step backward in the construction of our labor legislation. They are going to remain on the books for the good of our whole people. That is my pledge to you."

The Governor said that a conference of union labor officials with legislative leaders had cleared the way for twenty-four-hour days and seven-day weeks in New York defense plants. These labor officials, he added, "demonstrated not only their patriotism but their determination to co-operate" in solving industrial problems.

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ELECTRIC VENTILATION

OUR OWN BAKERY

SPEEDY SERVICE

Seek to Protect Cities and Individuals in War Efforts

Sidney Hillman of the Office of Production Management in a report prepared for the annual meeting of the Conference of Mayors in Washington this week stated that 5,000,000 workers were engaged in war production at the end of 1941.

"By the end of 1942," Hillman's report continued, "we must add at least 10,000,000 others—probably more—to their ranks, making a total of more than 15,000,000.

"You and I know," he said, "that the conversion from civilian to war purposes is going to cause many dislocations for workers, for business men, for whole industries and for whole communities. There will be unavoidable temporary unemployment.

"No one group alone must be allowed to bear the brunt of the economic readjustments that will be necessary. The war effort is a national effort. We all have a stake in it. The cost should therefore be borne, not alone by the two or three million most directly affected or by their towns and cities, but by the whole national community.

"We in Washington are now working on a program designed to see to it that no individual or municipality will be called on to assume a disproportionate share of this temporary burden."

CHANCE FOR PART-TIME WORK

A job opportunity of special interest to those who are interested in part-time work is announced for San Francisco residents. The State Personnel Board office in San Francisco needs chief examination proctors and examination proctors to assist in the conducting of the increased number of state examinations being held in San Francisco and vicinity. The jobs pay starting salaries of 62½ cents and 40 cents an hour, respectively. The work is part-time and is usually on Saturday afternoons. Both men and women are needed for these jobs. Applications must be filed in person at the San Francisco office of the Personnel Board, Room 108, California State Building, between 9 a. m. and 12 noon next Thursday. The written examination will be held in the afternoon of the same day.

Further information about the examination may be obtained by contacting the San Francisco office in the State building.

Our men and women know this is a war of free human beings against slavery. It is labor's war. It is America's war.—William Green.

JULIUS S.
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Near Market Street
Phone HE mlock 1230

W. M. RINGEN, Vice-President

A member of Chauffeurs' and Musicians' unions